

NEVV
MATTERS
OF
High and great Confe-
quence, Printed the twelfth
of March. Anno. 1642.

1. *His Majesties Speech to the Committee the ninth of March, when they presented the Declaration of both Houses of Parliament at New-Market.*

2. *His sacred Majesties Letter to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, which was read in both Houses of Parliament, concerning matter of great weight which was sent lately from Roylston.*

3. *An Order of both the Houses of Parliament, concerning such men of worth as are chosen in the City of London, and intrusted with those summes of money which have bin gathered in and about the City, for the reliefe of our brethren in Ireland, and how it should be disposed of by them*



Printed at London for Francis Coules and Thomas Barker 1642.

His Maiesties Letter to the
Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of Eng-
land, concerning Sir Edward Herbert,

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CHARLES REX,

Right trusty and well beloved Counsellor, Wee greet you well, and have thought good hereby to certifie that Wee did the third of January last, deliver to Our Attorney certaine Articles of Accusation ingrossed in Paper, a Coppy whereof we have sent here inclosed and did then command him in our Name, to acquaint our House of Peeres, that diyers great and Treasonable designes and practises against Us, and the State had come to Our Knowledge; for which Wee commanded him in our Name, to accuse the fixe persons in the said Paper mentioned of High Treason, and other high misdemeanours by delivering the Paper to Our said House, and to desire to have it read, and further to desire in our Name, that a select Committee of Lords, might bee appointed to take the examinations of such witnesses as Wee would produce, and as formerly had bin done in Cases of like nature, according to the justice of the House, and the Committee to be under a command of secrecy as formerly, and further in Our Name to aske liberty, to adde and alter if there should be cause, according to justice: and likewise to desire that Our said House of Peeres would take care of the securing of the said persons as in justice there should be cause: Wee doe further declare that Our said Attourney did not advise or contrive the said Articles, nor had any thing to doe with, or in advising any breach of Priviledge that followed after, And for what he did in obedience to Our commands, Wee conceive hee was bound by Oath, and the duty of his place, and by the trust, by Us reposed in him so to doe; And had he refused to obey Us therein, Wee would have questioned him for breach of oath, duty, and trust.

But now having declared, that we find cause wholly to abstain from proceeding against the persons accused, Wee have commanded him to proceed no further therein, nor to produce nor discover any prooffe concerning the same.

Given at Royston, the fourth of March. 1641.

A Letter sent by order of both
Houses of Parliament, to the high Sheriffe
of every Shire, concerning matters of
great Consequence.

Also an Order of both Houses of Parlia-
ment; concerning such persons as are appointed
for the gathering of such summes of money in *London*,
as is intended for the reducing of the Rebels in *Ireland*, &c.

Master Speaker,



He Lords and Commons being deeply sensible of the un-
speakable calamities, which his Majesties good Subjects of
the Kingdome of *Ireland* doe now suffer by barbarous cru-
elities, and Massacres of the Rebels there, and conceiving
these printed Propositions herewith sent (being ratified by
his Majesties Royall Assent, and the unanimous approbation of both
Houses of Parliament) doe undoubtedly tend, to the Speedy and effect-
uating of those bloudy Rebels, the propagating of the Protestant
Religion, the augmenting of the greatnesse, and Renew of the Crowne
of *England*, and the establishing of an happy and firme peace for the
future in his Majesties three Kingdomes, And all this to bee effected (by
Gods gracious assistance) without the generall charge of the Subjects, and
to the great advantage of those that shall under-write, have thought fit
to require you to publish these printed Propositions and Instructions at this
Lent Assizes, to the intent, that all his Majesties good people within your
County, may take notice of the benefit they may receive by under-
writing in due time, and that so many of them then present and willing to
subscribe, may give up a note of their names, summes, and Dates of their
Subscriptions to you, to be entred in the paper booke, mentioned in the
printed Instructions, which is forthwith to be sent unto you; And you

are further directed hereby at this Lent Assizes (if they be not past) by the ad vise and assistance of the Justices of Peace for your County then present, to appoint certaine dayes and places, most convenient for this service, when, and where your selfe, and the Justices of Peace within each division will be present to receive the names, summes, and times of inscrip-tion of such of his Majesties well-affected Subjects within your County, as shall not have subscribed at this Lent Assizes, their names, summes, and times of subscription to be likewise entred into the Paper booke. And if this be come to your hands after the Assises; then to appoint such times and places, as may best speed this service.

And further, your selfe and the Justices of Peace, the Ministers of Gods Word, and persons of quality within your County, are hereby earnestly desired to shew themselves active, and exemplary in advancing this great and pious worke, as a service tending so much to the glory of God, the honour and profit of his Majesty, and the peace and tranquillity of his three Kingdomes for the future.

And you are likewise to informe those that shall under-write, that the Act of Parliament (which his Majesty hath promised to passe for the settling of those two Millions and a halfe of Acres) is already in hand, and that the Lands are to be divided so indifferently by lot amongst them that under-write, that no one man whatsoever shall have more respect or advantage then another in the division :

And lastly, you are to give a speedy accompt to the Parliament of your proceedings herein, and of those that doe really advance this service; Thus not doubting of your utmost care and diligence herein, wee bid you heartily farewell.

Your loving Friend.

March 5. 1641.

IT is this day ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that John Warner, John Towes, Thomas Andrews, Aldermen, and Lawrence Halled Esquire, or any two of them shall receive all such subscriptions and summes of money as shall be subscribed, and paid in according to the printed Propositions made for the speedy reducing of the Rebels of Ireland, and assented unto by his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, and are daily to attend that service at the Chamber of London, from eight of the clocke till eleven in the forenoone, and from two of the clocke till sixe in the afternoon, and it is further ordeted, that this order shall be forthwith printed and published.

His

Diurnall Occurrences in Parliament, from the

7. day of March to the 10. 1642.

On Monday the 7. of March.

THE Declaration wherein the House of Commons give their reasons for the jealousies that they had, and feare of dangers, was sent up to the Lords, and passed there by the greater part of them. After it was passed, foure of the Lords, and eight of the House of Commons were appoynted to carry it to morrow to his Majesty, and also to invite him to come to London; and withall liberty was granted for them to speake as occasion should bee offered by the King, what they thought meet. The foure Lords were the Earle of Pembroke, the Earle of Holland, the Lord Dunsmore, and the Lord Seimor. The eight Commons were, Mr. Fines, Sir Philip Stapleton, Sir William Lewis, Sir William Dutton, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir Simon Munford, Sir John Rois, Sir William Strickland.

Sundry Irish Commanders taken in a Bark, comming from France, and by a tempest forced into a creek in the west Countie, were brought up to London, and committed to New-gate. Most part of this day was spent about the book of Rates of things exported out of the Land and imported into it.

While the Committees of the House of Commons, with the Committees for the Scots were sitting together, Sir David Cunningham came from Scotland, and certified, that their Kingdome was very well settled, and well affected to our Parliament, and that the Incendiaries that were there, and such as were feared to plot secret matters were so brought down, as they were not able to doe any thing. Withall he certified, that the 2500 souldiers went to Ireland Friday was fortnight.

Al etter from Ireland was read in the House of Commons, which certified, that Drogheda being hard besieged by the Rebels, and they by their long siege brought to such straights, as they were forced to eate horses; the Commander of the City encouraged the souldiers that were there to fall out, and thereupon they slue above 60 of them, put the rest to flight, brought in good store of provision, both of Oxen and sheep. Withall, that about the same time, the chains and boats, which the Rebels had then blocked up the River withall, were with a mighty storme broken and driven away, insomuch as ships laden with provision entred the Town, and much refreshed it.

On Tuesday March 8.

The House of Commons made a review of their answer, which they sent to the Kings last Message about the *Militia*.

Serjeant *Wild*, and others of the House of Commons were sent up to the House of the Lords to lay the charge against Mr. Attorney, whose charge was not of Treason; but high misdemeanors. Mr. Attorney desired Counsell to answer: It was replied, that the accusation laid to his charge, being matters not of Law, but of Fact, and against the priviledges of the House, he was not to have Counsell, but to answer himselfe *in propria*.

There was a Letter, which the King wrote to the Lord Keeper, and by him communicated to the Lords, the particulars whereof is specified at large in the second page of this Book.

Colonell *Francis Edwards* being questioned about words that he spake last Friday against the King and the Parliament, answered, that he remembred not any such words; but would not deny, but that he might speake them; but yet said, that if he spake them, it was in drink. This answer satisfied not the House, but he was committed;

Souldiers that are in Ireland sent a complaint to the Parliament, that the Treasurer that was to pay them their wages, tooke sixpence in a pound from them; which complaint the Parliament observing to be very just, Ordered that the Souldiers should have their full pay, and that the Treasurer should be otherwise considered for his paines about the money.

On Wednesday. March 9.

Mr. *Arthur Trellave*, Burgess of *Plimmoth*, was expelled the House, for saying, upon a question of a Guard being at *White-Hall*, and a Guard about the Parliament, that the Kings seares did arise from the Parliament, and the Parliaments seares arose from the King: and that it was Treason for the Parliament to have a Guard without the consent of the King.

A Scotch-man informed against one Dr. *Browne*, that he should say, that our King *Charles* was *Rex Scotiae, non Scotorum*, King of Scotland, not of the Scots. Therupon, a Messenger was sent for him.

Mr. Attorney this day appearing before the Lords, had Counsell appoynted him by the Lords, who appeared there; but the Commons refused to be present, and they that should have enforced the Accusation, refused to come. The Counsell appoynted for him by the Lords, was Mr. Recorder of London, and Sir *Thomas Benesfield*.

Beneſfield, both of them reſuſed to plead for the Attorney, and thereupon the Lords committed them to the black Rod.

Much time was ſpent in perfecting the booke of Rates for things exported out of the Land and imported into it; and alſo about ſetting the Statute for 400000 l. upon Lands, and likewiſe upon the bill concerning the million of money for the Rebels Lands.

On Thursday, March the 10,

The Houſe of Commons ſent up to the Lords, that they would bee pleaſed to ſubſcribe to the Million, as they themſelves were willing to doe, and that for example ſake. The Dutch Merchants deſired to underwrite two hundred thouſand pounds. Upon debate it was voted, that they ſhould have liberty to underwrite one hundred thouſand pounds, if they diſt it within a time preſcribed, and that the whole Million were not before ſubſcribed by Engliſh and Scots.

According to the Order that was made yeſterday, to ſend for Doctor *Browne* upon that which was informed againſt him, a meſſenger was this day diſpatched away for him.

Information was this day given unto the Houſe that ſome of the Kings Printers were ſent for to goe unto *Torke*, and that they were packing up their Preſſes and preparing themſelves for that journey.

Whereas a motion had formerly beede made concerning a Lecturer to be ſetled at *Brighthelm*, the Pariſhioners Petitioned for one Mr. *Hinderson* to be their Lecturer, the Houſe referred the conſideration thereof, to the choiſe of the Pariſhioners.

Dr. *Burgesſe* and Mr. *Aſh* are appointed to preach before the Houſe of Commons at the next faſt. Much time was alſo this day ſpent about the Booke of Rates, yet is it not finiſhed, for they went but to the letter O.

The Houſe of Commons ordered that after the publike buſineſſes of this Land and *Ireland* are ended, they ſhall come together again according to their ancient cuſtome, at 8. a clock in the morning, and ſit till 12, and that private Committees ſhall ſit in the after-noon for particular buſineſſes, as they were wont formerly to doe.

There was a great diſpute in the Houſe of Commons about Generalls for the Navy under the Lord Admirall, in caſe hee ſhould not bee well, or not otherwiſe able to goe in his owne perſon, and the queſtion was, whether there ſhould be three, or only one: reaſons for three were rendered, that there would bee employment fundry wayes, as to keepe the Seas at *Dunkirk*, to keepe them likewiſe about the entring into *Ireland*, and for other Services: but it was concluded that one was ſufficient, power being given unto him, to chooſe others under him. The Earl of *Warwick* was the particular man that was choſen to be General under the L. Admirall.

His Majesties Speech to the Committee the
9. of March, when they presented the Declaration of
both Houses of Parliament at New-Market.

I Am confident that you expect not that I should give you a speedy Answer to this strange and unexpected Declaration: and I am sorry (in the distraction of this Kingdome) you should think this way of addresse to be more convenient, than that proposed by my Message the twentieth of January last to both Houses.

As concerning the grounds of your feares, & jealousies, I will take time to answer particularly, and doubt not but I shall doe it to the satisfaction of all the world: God in his good time will, I hope, discover the secrets and bottoms of all Plots and Treasons, and then I shall stand right in the eyes of all my People. In the meane time I must tell you, that I rather expected a vindication for the imputation laid on me in Mr. Pym's Speech, than that any more generall rumours and discourses should get credit with you.

For my feares and doubts, I did not think they should have beene thought so groundlesse, or triviall, whilst so many seditious Pamphlets, and Sermons are looked upon, and so great Tumults are remembered unpunished, uninquired into. I still confesse my feares, and call God to witnesse, that they are greater for the true Protestant profession, My People and Lawes, than for My owne Rights and Safety. Though I must tell you, I conceive, that none of these are free from danger.

What would you have? Have I violated your Lawes? Have I denied to passe any one Bill for the ease and security of my Subjects? I doe not aske what you have done for me?

Have any of my People beene transported with feares and apprehensions? I have offered as free and generall a pardon as your selves could devise.

All this considered, there is a judgement from heaven upon this Nation, if these distractions continue.

God so deale with me and mine, as all my thoughts and intentions are upon right, for the maintenance of the Protestant Profession, and for the observation and preservation of the Lawes of this Land, and I hope God will blesse and assill those Lawes for My Preservation.

As for the additionall Declaration, you are to expect an Answer to it, when you shall receive the Answer to the Declaration it selfe.

F I N I S.

